

XVII.—*Description of a New Homopterous Insect belonging to the Genus Cosmoscarta*.—By W. L. DISTANT. Communicated by J. WOOD-MASON.

COSMOSCARTA MASONI, n. sp.

Pronotum stramineous, with a quadrate black spot on anterior margin; head luteous; tegmina, pectus, legs and abdomen shining black. Prosteronum with lateral borders stramineous.

Face robustly tumid, transversely strigose, with a central impunctate longitudinal impression; eyes prominent, luteous; ocelli distinct, shining, situated at about an equal distance from each other as from eyes; basal portion of the head somewhat pitchy. Pronotum thickly and finely punctured, with the lateral margins dilated and strongly reflexed, the lateral angles produced prominently outwards, and the posterior margin rounded, the disc is prominently raised and convex, across the centre of which is a faint impunctate central longitudinal line. The frontal quadrate black patch contains a deep, angular, linear impression on each side behind the eyes, and two small rounded impressions on the posterior border.

Tegmina obscurely and finely punctured; wings dark fuscous with the nervures black. Hind tibiæ with a small spine towards apex.

♀. Long. ex. tegm. 17 mill. Exp. tegm. 45 mill.

Greatest long. pronot. $7\frac{1}{2}$ mill. Exp. lat. ang. pronot. 11 mill.

Habitat, Taoo, Tenasserim. Alt. 3—5000 ft.

The distinct colouration and more especially the peculiar structure of the pronotum, will serve to distinguish this fine species from any other of the genus. In the last respect its nearest allied form will be the *C. costalis*, Walk.*

This insect was contained in a collection of Tenasserim *Rhynchota* entrusted to me by Prof. Wood-Mason for determination. It is too soon to speak of their geographical affinities as a whole, but the genus *Cosmoscarta*, which was represented by two other species (*C. megamera* and *C. basinotata*), exhibits affinities which I believe will be shared by the other *Rhynchota* of this collection. *C. basinotata* has hitherto only been recorded from Borneo, and *C. megamera*, although found in N. India, has still been also received from Penang, Laos, and Hong-Kong.

* Stål no doubt correctly places this form as only a variety of *C. proserpina*, White; a species I do not possess in its typical form.